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09/107,083	06/29/1998	CHRISTOPHER M. WHITE	MS1-260US	7534

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SPOKANE, WA 99201

EXAMINER

VU, NGOC K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2611

DATE MAILED: 09/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/107,083

Applicant(s)

WHITE, CHRISTOPHER M.

Examiner

Ngoc K. Vu

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7-29 and 31-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,7-29 and 31-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed July 15, 2003 with respect to claims 1-5, 7-29 and 31-36 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 7-29 and 31-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boyer et al. (US 20030066085 A1) in view of Billock et al. (US 5,619,249 A) and further in view of Florin (US 5,583,560 A).

Regarding claim 1, Boyer et al. discloses a method for providing web page of information to a user of an Internet television program guide system comprising displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 11, claim 1).

Boyer et al. does not disclose the feature of listing the recently selected channels by a user. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing a list of the program most recently made active during the preview

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mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However, Florin discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Boyer et al. as modified by Billock et al. further discloses that each pointer in memory corresponding to a most recently selected one of the programs from each respective previously displayed one of the plurality of the lists (see Billock: col. 22, lines 52-55). That includes monitoring the selected channel for a predetermined length of time to determine the recently selected channel.

Regarding claim 4, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. by Florin et al. further discloses selecting the television channel from sub-pictures programs (see Florin: col. 21, lines 1-17).

Regarding claim 5, Boyer et al. as modified by Billock et al. further discloses that user can directly enter television channel numbers on a remote control 38 (see Billock: col. 8, line 63 col. 9, line 6 and figure 5).

Regarding claims 7-10, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further shows in figures 33-35 a current selected picture is highlighted by a highlight box 380. Florin et al. also discloses that by pressing the left/right/up/down arrow button 148 on remote control the highlighting 380 is moved one picture to the left/right/up/down, and by pressing the pix button 144 a second time causes only the last highlighted channel appears in full screen and other channels disappear (see Florin: col. 21, lines 3-17).

Regarding claim 11, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses the step of depressing of the pix button 144 on the remote control device for display of a pix display 381 (see Florin: col. 20, lines 22-24).

Regarding claim 12, Boyer et al. as modified by Billock et al. further discloses that test 190 advantageously allows the viewer to quickly return to the most recently considered program within a particular category without having to re-scan the program list (see Billock: col. 16, lines 43-45).

Regarding claims 13 and 14, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses that user may watch a motion picture while viewing multiple other programs simultaneously (col. 20, lines 37-40). Florin et al. also discloses that the window 375 represents a full motion display of the currently selected program (see Florin: col. 20, lines 46-47).

Regarding claims 15 and 17, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses a user viewing the pix display 381 perceives each of the 12 small picture-in-picture windows as sequential representative images of every N

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frames per window (col. 20, lines 43-46). Florin et al. also discloses that the pix display 381 displays the 12 programs nearest to the last selected program from the "all program" category (see Florin: col. 20, lines 61-65).

Regarding claims 16 and 18, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses that the CPU updates the system memory periodically and still provides quick access to the viewer (see Florin: col.10-11, lines 45-15).

Regarding claim 19, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further shows on FIG. 34 and 35 illustrating selection of a different pix program to view in the central picture-in-picture window 375.

Regarding claim 20, Boyer et al. discloses a method for providing web page of information to a user of an Internet television program guide system comprising displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 11, claim 1).

Boyer et al. does not disclose providing the recently selected channels. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing recently selected programs during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However,

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Florin et al. discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

The combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses applying a "focus" to one of the small display screens to designate the active one 380 and containing a currently selected television channel 375 and to differentiate the active small display screen from remaining ones of the small display screens (see Florin: figures 33-34 and column 20, lines 43-68 and column 21, lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 21, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses enlarging the active small display screen to full screen mode and removing the remaining small display screens. For instance, the user presses the select button 155 for displaying the current selected program in full screen, and presses the pix button 144 a second time causing the pix display 381 to disappear and the current selected program appears in full screen (see Florin: Fig 34, column 13-17).

Regarding claim 22, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses generating a highlight box to enclose the active small display screen (see FIG 34, col. 21, lines 3-7); and moving the highlight box from the active

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small display screen to a second small display screen to render active the second small display screen and to de-select the active small display screen (see Florin: column 21, lines 3-13).

Regarding claim 23, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses displaying a live television broadcast in the active small display screen 365, and displaying "still images" (icon) of corresponding channels (programs) 315, 317 in the remaining small display screen. (See Florin: Fig. 29 and column 19, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 24, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses updating the programs (see Florin: column 11, lines 5-14).

Regarding claim 25, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses updating the programs in response to activation of button 140 on a remote control (see Figures 28-29 and column 11, lines 5-14 and column 18, lines 57-61).

Regarding claim 26, Boyer et al. discloses a method for providing web page of information to a user of an Internet television program guide system comprising displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 11, claim 1).

Boyer et al. does not disclose providing the recently selected channels. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one



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having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing the recently selected programs during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However, Florin et al. discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

Regarding claim 27, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses updating the programs (see Florin: column 11, lines 5-14).

Regarding claim 28, the combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses displaying a live television broadcast in the active small display screen 365 (see Florin: Fig. 29 and column 19, lines 1-12).

Regarding claim 29, Boyer et al. discloses a client system capable of receiving multiple television channels, comprising a processor, and a memory having stored therein executable instructions which (receiver 58 comprises a processor unit and a memory – not shown – see

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page 3, 0060, 0061; page 12, claim 35; page 13, claim 64; and figure 2), when executed by the processor, cause the processor to perform the step of displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 11, claim 1).

Boyer et al. does not disclose the step of listing the recently selected channels by a user. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing a list of the program most recently made active during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However, Florin discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video

windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

Regarding claim 31, Boyer et al. further discloses providing television program guide services and features to users over the Internet in the form of multiple web pages that use the standard hypertext transfer protocol (see page 4, 0072).

Regarding claim 32, Boyer et al. further discloses the Internet system comprising at least one server system and a network interconnecting the server system and the one or more client systems (see page 3, 0055, 0056 and figures 1 and 3);

Regarding claim 33, Boyer et al. discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable instructions (software) for performing the step displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 12, claim 35; page 13, 0064).

Boyer et al. does not disclose the feature of listing the recently selected channels by a user. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing a list of the program most recently made active during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However,

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Florin discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprised of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

Regarding claim 34, Boyer et al. discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable instructions (software) for performing the step displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 12, claim 35; page 13, 0064).

Boyer et al. does not disclose providing the recently selected channels. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing recently selected programs during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

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Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However, Florin et al. discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

The combination teaching of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses applying a "focus" to one of the small display screens to designate the active one 380 and containing a currently selected television channel 375 and to differentiate the active small display screen from remaining ones of the small display screens (see Florin: figures 33-34 and column 20, lines 43-68 and column 21, lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 35, Boyer et al. discloses a computer-readable medium having computer executable instructions (software) for performing the step displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 12, claim 35; page 13, 0064).

Boyer et al. does not disclose providing the recently selected channels. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active

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program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing the recently selected programs during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However, Florin et al. discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

Regarding claim 36, Boyer et al. discloses in a set top box system capable of receiving and presenting both television and web content on a television, a user interface executing on the set top box system (see figures 1-30) comprising: providing web page of information to a user of an Internet television program guide system comprising displaying television program information included video clips and associated television program data on web browser (see page 4, 0068, 0072, 0073; page 11, claim 1).

Boyer et al. does not disclose providing the recently selected channels. However, Billock et al. discloses that if the viewer changed the active program or active category while in the preview mode, the changes are "remembered" by the interactive interface, and the active program bar 48, as shown in figure 6, in the list mode appears on the program title that corresponds to the program most recently made active during the preview mode (see col. 11, line 67 to col. 12, line 6; col. 22, lines 52-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Boyer et al. by providing recently selected programs during the preview mode as taught by Billock et al. in order to allow the user to keep track the recently viewed programs.

Neither Boyer et al. nor Billock et al. discloses generating a multiple small display screens, each small display screen corresponding to one of the selected channels. However, Florin et al. discloses that the user is able to view the pix display 381 by category by pressing the categories button 140 and selecting a particular category, such as favorites or movies. For example, the pix display 381 illustrated in figure 33 is comprises of only favorite programs, as the user had previously selected the favorites category. As shown in the figure, 12 picture in picture video windows are arranged within the screen 180, along the parameter of the pix display 381 (see col. 20, lines 25-27, 51-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination system of Boyer and Billock by displaying the selected programs in 12 picture in picture video windows on screen as taught by Florin in order to allow the user visually viewing the selected programs simultaneously without re-scanning each channel.

The combination system of Boyer et al. and Billock et al. as modified by Florin et al. further discloses that the user interface also having a movable focus 380 to designate one of

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small display screens from remaining ones of the small display screens 381 (see Florin: FIG. 33-34 and column 20, lines 43-68 and column 21, lines 1-7).

***Conclusion***

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Siammarella et al. (US 6,384,869 B1) discloses a method and structure of scanning through available programs on a display screen and selectively displaying the most recently scanned programs in spiral formation on the display screen.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ngoc K. Vu whose telephone number is 703-306-5976. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile can be reached on 703-305-4380. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.



Ngoc K. Vu  
Patent Examiner

September 20, 2003